

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Mixed Tribunal.

The Council of Ministers has signed a decree authorising the grant of a credit of LE 13,000 to the Mixed Tribunals for increased expenditure.

Wall a Partial Collapse.

The wall of a bakery in the Labban quarter has partially collapsed, but happily no one was injured by the fall of debris.

Saff Khalid Incident.

The onch of Saff Khalid, where occurred the stoning incident, which we reported the other day, in which Prince Kamel Eddin Pasha received a blow from a stone, has been dismissed.

Motor Car Accident.

A motor car, belonging to Messrs Loukaitis, knocked down a young native girl, named Nafsa, while she was crossing a street in the Marouf quarter on Tuesday last. She received very serious injuries and some twenty days medical treatment will probably be required.

Fire at Assouan.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out at Assouan, which caused enormous damage. It began in a Greek bakka's shop and then made its way to the market where upwards of thirty shops were burnt. Damage to the extent of many thousands of pounds was done.

To Deal with Brigandage.

We understand that the Ministry of the Interior is forming a small Camel Corps of police in the Assiut Mudiriah for service on the East bank of the Nile. This step has been rendered necessary by the frequency of cases of brigandage, and cattle and camel raiding in that neighbourhood. Mr. T. Russell, the energetic Inspector of the Ministry, is organising the corps.

Water Supply.

The Mex fountain water supply was stopped the day before yesterday by the fountain being broken during a quarrel among a party of women. A correspondent writes to emphasise the benefits of this free water supply and express the hope that the company will realise the necessity of immediately repairing the fountain and restoring the supply of water.

Public Health Department.

On the recommendation of the Director General of the Public Health Department, the Ministry of the Interior has approved of the following appointments:—Benber Eff. Sayed as accoucheur to the Lunatic Asylum, Nached eff. Hanna as veterinary surgeon to the department, Mr. G. McCall as inspector of cattle plague and Ismail Eff. Rouchelli as 2nd class inspector of public health.

European Children Maltreated.

An inhabitant of Mex informs us that the day before yesterday five European children living at Mex, while on errands for their parents, were attacked by a gang of native street boys with whips and stones, and that the sum of ten piastres was stolen from one of them. Two young girls managed to run away from the young hooligans, but the other three children all received wounds of more or less dangerous nature. Two of the native boys were arrested and taken to the carcer, where the usual process verbal was drawn up.

Fire in Alexandria.

A fire broke out in Alexandria yesterday evening about 8 o'clock in a draper's shop of a small street of the Mohamed Ali midan, and was only extinguished after more than a couple of hours' hard work by the fire brigade. The interior of the shop and its contents were completely destroyed, but the walls were left standing and the adjacent shops on either side were only slightly charred in places. Judging from the reports which we have received and from a visit to the scene of the fire the brigade must have worked with great efficiency to have saved the shops on either side, and confined the fire to the interior of the one building. It is said that the damages amount to £12,000, and that the insurance only covers £8,000. The shop was well stored with Manchester goods, the whole stock of which is destroyed, but we would not be surprised to learn that their estimation at £12,000 is somewhat exaggerated.

The Cairo Police.

So much has been said and written about the incompetency of our Cairo police in the local papers, that it is quite a pleasure to be able to report a really smart capture recently effected by the greatly maligned arm of the law. Rik Abd, a keeper of a "barboucherie" in Sharia Clotbey, lodged a complaint with the police at the end of last week, to the effect that Bank notes worth LE 600, which he had been carrying about in one of his pockets for some days, had disappeared, but he was unable to give any definite information as to when or where he first became aware of the notes being missing. He stated that he was of opinion that he had been robbed, although he could not point out any particular suspect. On the other hand, it was possible that he had simply lost them somewhere in the street. With very little hope or chance of success the police took the matter in hand. Yesterday an agent of police, named Amer Mahanni, while on duty observed a native approach a European and offer three notes of LE 100 each for sale, and his suspicion being aroused, he took the native into custody, with the unexpected result that the whole of the missing sum was recovered. The matter is not yet settled, however, as a discussion has arisen in regard to the payment of 10% of the value of the lost property which the owner refuses to make, and therefore, for the present, the money has been confiscated.

EGYPTIAN NATIONALISM.

HOUSNI BEY'S VIEWS.

NECESSITY OF CONTROL.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

London, Thursday.
Housni Bey has been interviewed in Paris and has said that the nationalist movement has been taken in an exaggerated phase. "It is absurd," he said "to criticise everything the English do, because the English and England have rendered much service to my country, which they cannot now abandon to us. I fully recognise that the Egyptians must be protected by some nation and it is proper that England should have a moral, financial, and military control over the country."

ST. ANDREW'S BOY'S SCHOOL.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

On Tuesday afternoon the session of St. Andrew's Schools was brought to a close by an exhibition of work, and distribution of prizes, in the Boy's High School under the patronage of C. A. Greig Esq. H. B. M.'s Acting Consul. Prior to the distribution of prizes a varied programme consisting of recitations and dialogues in English, French and Arabic was given in a large tent erected for the occasion—and large though it was it proved insufficient to contain the great assemblage of people, many of whom were unable to obtain seats. This vast gathering bore ample testimony to the popularity of the school, and an examination of the work on exhibition in one of the large class rooms of the school furnished the secret of this deserved popularity. This work comprised commercial book keeping in French and English, geography and maps, samples of essays and arithmetic in English, and sheets of Arabic writing and translation: but without doubt the best pieces of work in the exhibition were two large wall maps of Palestine, illustrating Old and New Testament times, which were drawn to perfection by Apostolos Constantinides. The recitations and dialogues were most creditable and showed that in all three languages taught, the pupils receive a thorough training—the only failing being that on account of the performance being in the open air and before such a vast assembly of people, the performers, in order to be heard had to speak rather loudly, and their best elocution could not be expected.

The second part of the programme consisted of an opera entitled "Abou Hassan" or "The Baker's Dream," and considering it was the first occasion upon which such a thing has been attempted, the performance was exceedingly good. The boys sang tunefully and acted creditably, Master H. Taylor making an excellent "Baker" whilst the "Caliph" was in capable hands with Master Bates. The other principals were also very good. The whole of the music, staging and scenery were directed by Mr. O. Stanley Heaton who deserves great credit and praise for his hard work and untiring energy in this branch of the work.

The prizes were distributed by Mr. C. A. Greig, the principal prize winners being C. Mazarakis the dux of the school, and the two "Allan" Metallists, M. Oelbaum from the High School, and D. Abramovitch of the Lower School. These medals—one for each school—are presented annually by Major Allan, Glasgow, for Bible study, and the proficiency in this subject could be gauged by an excellent essay on "The Life and Character of Samson," written and exhibited by the metallist Oelbaum.

After the distribution of the prizes Mr. C. A. Greig said that from what was seen of work inside and heard by all, they might rest assured that boys from St. Andrew's School received a very thorough education and need not fear to go and take their places in any department as quite the equals of boys from any other school, and that if any fault could be found it might be the danger both to the staff and pupils of working too hard. He congratulated Mr. Buchanan and his staff upon a very successful year's work and concluded by wishing all a very pleasant holiday. After three cheers to Mr. Greig and a like compliment to Mr. Buchanan the proceedings closed with "God Save the King."

It was fitting that a new St. Andrew's flag with the School's initials, presented by Mrs. Shroter should be floating over the school for the first time.

The school will re-open on Tuesday 1st October.

SUDAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

TRADE WITH ADEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Aden, July 18.
The Sudan is likely to find in Aden a suitable future outlet for its grains and seeds. For the first time a large quantity of gingly seeds has now been brought by the Egyptian steamer "Missi", and a further quantity is on its way to Aden. The gingly seeds now imported were sold at Rs 84 per candy, a very suitable price considering the price of the seeds in the Sudan. Hitherto all gingly seeds have been imported from India and Zanzibar, but owing to the rise in price attention has now been turned to the Sudan.

LORD CROMER'S GRANT.

ROYAL MESSAGE SUBMITTED.

ROBERTSON WILL NOT OPPOSE.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

London, Thursday.
A gracious message from the King has been presented to both Houses of Parliament recommending that as a signal mark of his Majesty's favour a grant of £50,000 should be made to Lord Cromer in recognition of his eminent services in Egypt.

The Premier stated that the grant would be discussed next Tuesday.

The "Tribune" states that Mr. Robertson will not oppose the grant.

LORD CROMER'S MEMORIAL.

MR. R. J. MOSS'S CIRCULAR.

The Nationalist Press is still making merry over the facts mentioned in the letter of Mr. Robert J. Moss, which appeared in our issue of the 8th inst. Mr. Moss therein stated that over one thousand circulars were issued by post or by hand addressed in accordance with the latest compiled list obtainable from the British Consulate at Alexandria. Each circular contained a request that the recipient should give his opinion as to the form the testimonial to Lord Cromer should take, as it would be of assistance if the views of the British Colony could be ascertained before the matter was again brought before the general public. Of these one thousand circulars, 130 were returned through the dead letter office. Therefore of the thousand 870 were received by the members of the British Colony at Alexandria. As only 29 replies were sent back to Mr. Moss, no less than 841 of the persons, who received the circulars, were so indifferent to the question of a testimonial to Lord Cromer that they never took the trouble to answer. As Mr. Moss said, "Until more public interest has been taken in the matter it appears to me to be useless to publish any details." These facts are seized upon with avidity by the Nationalist newspapers and it is attempted to infer from the statements contained in Mr. R. J. Moss's letter that therefore the British Colony "hated the Cromerian Administration." The "Egyptian Standard" thus concludes an article on this subject:—

"Only a few Imperialists adoring it (i.e. Lord Cromer's administration) 29 all told."

"And, in order to enable the British nation to bow down and worship these Imperialist financiers, capitalists and stock-brokers, it has to vote a grant of £50,000 to the man whose administration was universally hated."

It is needless to point out that this deduction from Mr. Moss's words is nonsense. Because only 29 members of the British Colony at Alexandria, out of 870 who received a circular, took the trouble to reply, it is obvious that to infer that therefore those who failed to reply, hated his Lordship's administration, is quite beside the facts of the case. The real explanation for this indifference is that to most persons here Lord Cromer was only a name. Whenever he was obliged to come to Alexandria to see the Khedive, he used to hurry back to Cairo by the afternoon express. He never made prolonged visits to this city, for which he appeared to have no great affection. Furthermore, it is not surprising if the circular sent with such small response, for in such a lethargic and indifferent atmosphere it is impossible to evoke enthusiasm about anything. We do not doubt, however, that when the memorial is finally decided upon, and the various factions claiming preference satisfied, the appeal for subscriptions will be as heartily answered by the British colony of Alexandria as by any.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Ibrahim Pasha. Fouad is due back from Europe next Wednesday.

Kaimakia Connolly Bey, A.A.G., Recruiting, has assumed Command of the Cairo District vice Miralal Herbert Bey, Acting Officer Commanding, proceeded on leave.

Dr. Ruffer, President of the Quarantine Board, is leaving Alexandria on the 15th prox. for Switzerland. In September he will go to Berlin in order to open an important decision at the International Congress on Hygiene. Afterwards he will proceed to Rome, where he will represent Egypt at a non-International Sanitary Conference at Rome. The discussion which the President of the Quarantine Board will open at Berlin will deal with the sanitary measures to be taken in harbours.

Father Bernard, director of the Hazzar Hospital for Lepers, is arriving in Egypt shortly from Rome en route for Abyssinia, where he will hand Melnik an autograph letter and the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Sepulchre on behalf of the Pope. To Queen Taitou he will present a splendid mosaic representing the Byzantine Madonna.

Mr. Biagiotti chief clerk of the Mixed Tribunal of First Instance in Cairo, has asked permission to retire on the termination of his leave. This news will cause considerable regret in the Court where Mr. Biagiotti is universally esteemed.

THE VIVANTE AFFAIR.

AN ERRONEOUS REPORT.

A serious mistake has been made by the "Egyptian Standard" in reporting the Vivante affair. Our contemporary says:—

"Writing on July 22nd our Alexandria correspondent adds a further item to the growing literature on the Vivante affair. People are apparently astonished at the news that Vivante on entering the hotel was accompanied by a lady friend who is well known in Alexandria as a person of high reputation, and who happened to stop in the same hotel. She remained it seems some time in Vivante's room, and there information ceases."

"The accounts of this fact contain ugly insinuations. Does it follow that because this lady was the last person known to speak with Vivante before the crime she is accordingly the author of it?"

"We must await events, simply recording for the present that the lady enjoys an excellent and honorable reputation, is well connected, and is above suspicion."

"Those who have followed our accounts of the affair will recognise that the paragraph is absolutely unwarranted and must be categorically denied. There have never been the slightest grounds for asserting that Vivante was accompanied by a lady, and we can only regret that such an untrue statement should have been made."

From enquiries made at the Greek Consulate we learn that the effects of Vivante which were examined there consisted merely of a few pieces of linen and some commercial letters, none of which afforded the slightest clue or had any bearing on the crime. Meanwhile the hands of the Greek Consular authorities are tied, and though doing their best to assist the police, they can give no material aid until the latter have established the identity of the assassin, when, in the event of his proving to be a Greek subject, they will conduct the case.

In the meanwhile we might repeat that it has been definitely concluded that Vivante was murdered and that the idea of suicide cannot for one moment be entertained.

Dr. Ralli, physician to the Greek Hospital, has given it as his opinion that the murder was committed by one man by means of the *coup de Poire Francaise*, as theorised by us in a recent issue.

ALEXANDRIA MUNICIPALITY.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE.

Sodky Bey, the General Secretary of the Alexandria Municipality, has compiled a report on the working of the administrative service during the past year, from which we extract the following facts.

During the legal year, 1905-1906, judgment was given in thirty cases in which the Municipality was a party. Twenty three of these cases were decided in favour of the Municipality. The amount paid for expropriating property was LE 10,500. The encroachments for sales of land and tanzim surpluses came to about LE 20,000.

There were 2,258 cases for the illegal occupation of the public ways. Out of this total there were only a hundred acquittals. There were 27 actions against chemists and 175 seizures of dogs.

The Tanzim drew up 115 miscellaneous cases and 806 unhealthy establishments were proceeded against.

The way in which the footpaths in Alexandria are unvarnishedly occupied as though they belonged to the shopkeepers is a public nuisance of considerable magnitude. Sodky Bey remarks on this subject:—

"Une réforme qui a été obtenue grâce aux démarches pressantes de la Municipalité, celle de l'exécution en matière d'occupation de la voie publique. Précédemment, l'exécution d'un jugement ordonnant la cessation de l'état de contravention n'était qu'un simulacre; le contrevenant ne tardait pas à occuper à nouveau la voie publique, et il fallait de nouvelles poursuites pour le contraindre à déguerpir, et ainsi de suite. Cette situation devenait intolérable et le respect même attaché aux jugements en était compromis. Le Ministère de la Justice, après examen de la question, a prescrit l'efficacité des poursuites nouvelles, lorsqu'un premier jugement était intervenu et a autorisé la Police à employer, au besoin, la force publique pour débarrasser la voie publique des occupations abusives. Les bienfaits de cette mesure commencent à se faire sentir, et il sera certainement plus évidents si la Police pouvait prêter son concours d'une façon plus constante."

No less than 308 procès-verbaux were drawn up against natives for non-vaccination. Not a single European, however, was proceeded against, because as Europeans are not obliged to register births it is therefore impossible to discover if their children are regularly vaccinated. This is a very unfortunate state of affairs and the ravages which small-pox has recently made among the European population of Alexandria may be considered as a set-off against the privileges of the Capitulations.

The correspondence of the Municipality has increased enormously of late years. Last year, 4,730 European and 20,732 vernacular letters were received and 5,777 European and 17,600 vernacular letters despatched.

Last year the Municipal regular employees included 291 officials, 18 engineers, 18 doctors and 22 apprentices.

MINERAL WATERS.

We remind our readers that Spahia's celebrated minerals are the best in Egypt. [ADV.]

EGYPT IN PARLIAMENT.

THE CENSUS.

Mr. John Robertson asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether the recent Egyptian census has been found to be imperfectly taken; whether, in consequence, it is proposed to take a fresh census; and, if so, when.

Sir E. Grey.—I understand that the final figures of the recent census have not yet been issued.

Mr. Robertson asked further whether the right hon. gentleman could state if it were the fact, as stated in the pro-Government Press of Egypt, that the census is grossly defective.

Sir E. Grey.—My information is simply that the final figures are not yet published.

THE LAMBERT AFFAIR.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he is aware that M. Lambert, a Frenchman, resigned the directorship of the Khedivial School of Law through differences with Mr. Dunlop, the Secretary General of the Ministry of Public Instruction, Egypt; whether he will explain the reason for the appointment of an Englishman to a Government post invariably held, since the establishment of the School of Law, by subjects of the French Republic, in view of the spirit of Article V. of the Anglo-French Declaration of 1904; and whether Mr. Dunlop will be requested to resign.

Sir E. Grey.—I understand that Mr. Lambert, whose resignation was not desired, resigned his post as Principal of the Khedivial School of Law in consequence of a misunderstanding with the Ministry of Public Instruction on the subject of his leave. In view of the growing demand to enter the English side of the School the Egyptian Government decided to promote one of the existing English Professors to the vacancy thus created; there is no ground for the suggestion that such an appointment is in any way contrary to the spirit of the Anglo-French Agreement of 1904 and no reason whatever for the reflection upon Mr. Dunlop contained in the question.

Mr. Robertson asked whether it is the fact that Mr. Hill in his new post will have to give legal instruction in French and whether his qualifications for giving such instruction are very imperfect.

Sir E. Grey answered that the authorities had fully taken into account the qualifications of the gentlemen available for the position, and were fully satisfied that the best possible choice had been made.

The "Temps" in its evening's issue of the 18th inst. refers to Sir Edward Grey's declaration in the House of Commons respecting the Lambert case, and declares that he avoids the real issue, which is that the Anglo-Egyptian Administration has persistently run counter to the friendly guarantee of French educational interests which was stipulated for in 1904. The French organ asserts that a roundabout policy of repression and discouragement towards the Khedivial School of Law and French instruction generally has always formed part of the programme of Lord Cromer and his successors. It proceeds to give a list of the cases where it alleges that young Englishmen of insufficient experience have been promoted to various posts, where French candidates who possessed better claims and qualifications had been passed over.

While allowing the French schools every nominal liberty, in conformity with the 1904 Agreement, the Cromer policy has made plain to the parents of children attending them that their only chance of a career under Government service lies in future through the British Schools.

The "Temps" observes: "The teaching of French in Egypt is not merely a moral force to which we hold, but it is also an instrument of economic force which we cannot renounce. If French loses ground we shall see our commercial statistics dwindle with the number of those who read our books, newspapers, catalogues, and prospectuses. And our commerce is worth defending. To resume our engagement of 1904 is limited to the abandonment of all anti-British political action in Egypt. That engagement we have kept, and shall keep scrupulously; but on economic grounds and on intellectual grounds we have agreed to no renunciation, and shall consent to none."

THE YEMEN REBELLION.

FURTHER REBEL SUCCESSES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, July 18.

Sana is still holding out, but Nadjeh district is reported again invested by the rebels, and severe fighting is reported, but no details have been received.

It is reported that the rebels have occupied Asseidha, a fertile valley with many villages about three miles from Nadjeh, through which lies the route from Kataba to Sana. Large numbers of the rebels are scattered over the route from Nadjeh to Sana, and are occupying several eminences.

The inhabitants of Kataba are reported to have removed most of their moveable property to Dhala and other places, as an attack on Kataba by the rebels is apprehended by them.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The S.S. "City of Perth" of the Westcott and Laurence Line, left Malta last night and, therefore, due here next Saturday with general cargo from Antwerp and London.

AN EGYPTIAN FIND.

SAVINGS OF CHRIST.

The latest of the many discoveries by archaeologists in Egypt occurred some months ago at Edfu, in Upper Egypt, near the site of an old Coptic monastery. A native, clearing his ground of stones, accidentally laid bare a small tomblike receptacle.

In this he found a number of parchment MSS., bound in thick papyrus covers. He sold them to an Arab dealer for a few pounds, and the Arab in turn sold them to a Copt for £500.

The news had by this time gone abroad, and the representatives of the foreign museums made energetic efforts to acquire the MSS. The good fortune of securing them fell to Mr. de Rustafjell, F.R.G.S., the well-known traveller and explorer, and he sent them to England, since when a great foreign university has tried to obtain them.

The MSS. had already been identified as a unique Coptic and Greek ecclesiastical MSS. of the ninth to the eleventh centuries, of great archaeological importance, and about a dozen rolls of sixth-century papyri. Among them are twenty-five leaves of apocryphal sayings of Christ, in a Coptic translation of a lost Greek original, of which previously only thirteen leaves were known, twelve in the National Gallery at Paris, and one at Berlin.

The discovery also comprised parts of the Gospels of St. Matthew, St. Mark and St. Luke in Greek and Coptic, the Apocryphal of St. John, in Coptic; the history of the Miracles by Cosmes and Damien (dated sixth century); a sermon by St. Pienthon in Coptic (this copy is unique); a sermon by St. Cyril (A.D. 351-386) on the Sacred Cross, in Coptic; from an existing Greek original (this is the only complete edition), and a unique MS. in the Nubian language dealing with the life of St. Menes and the canons of the Nicene council.

A UNIQUE LANGUAGE.

Only fragments of MSS. in the Nubian language have been discovered hitherto. There are very few scholars in the language and scarcely any published literature. Hence the present volume, which is in an excellent state of preservation, is of first rate importance.

From a dedication in one of the MSS. the monastery on the site of which they were discovered, is proved to have been named "St. Mercurius of the Mount at Edfu," and one of the volumes is a history of the Martyrdom of St. Mercurius.

A modern Coptic monastery stands near the site, but the name of the older foundation had been entirely lost until this discovery.

Egypt has also yielded another "find" to Mr. de Rustafjell's researches. In the Desert of the Nile he found, among the remains of the Ptolemaic flint factories, a number of crude and weather-beaten limestone vessels, resembling troughs and pots like ironstone concoctions. He holds them to be of the Ptolemaic age. They are certainly older than the Neolithic age, which covered a considerable period in Egypt before the advent of the First Dynasty in B.C. 4440.

Mr. de Rustafjell thinks it is difficult to over-estimate the importance of this discovery in connection with the history of civilisation in general and the evolution of pottery in particular. Some of the vessels have already been promised to the British Museum.

Mr. de Rustafjell, in an interview, told a "Daily Mail" representative that the MSS., which he had secured, were undoubtedly of very great interest. The unique Nubian MS. is a little bound volume, about 6 in. by 4 in. It contains a history, or life of St. Menes, one of the early Christian martyrs.

There was only one person in England who could read Nubian—an official in the British Museum—but there were many who could make out a good deal of it as the basis of the language was Greek. He had had considerable experience in Egyptian explorations, which he had followed up as a hobby. He had also explored at Cyrenus in Asia Minor, but all his discoveries there he had been obliged to leave behind him in accordance with the Government regulations. He had had a very tempting offer for the Nubian volume from Germany, but he felt that it should remain in England.

FRANCE IN EGYPT.

According to a calculation recently made by some French banks in Paris the amount of French capital invested in the Suez Canal Company, Egyptian Funds, and the Credit Foncier Egyptian, is three milliards of francs.

ESBEKIEH GARDENS.

By kind permission of Major C. A. Wilding, Commanding and Officers 2nd Bn Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, the Band will play the following programme of music in the Esbekieh Gardens to-morrow from 9 to 11 p.m.

March.—The King's Guard.—Kath. Morsan.—Die Tugend der Menschheit.—Overture.—Tanzel.—Rondel. Valse.—Dance of the Valse.—Tanzel. Grand Selection from Wagner's Opera.—Tanzel.—Marsch.—Gedächtnis.—Valse. (Soblet Mollat's Mollat's). Two Steps.—Mollat's Mollat's.—Tanzel. American Polka.—Tanzel.—Tanzel. Polka.—Chambers.

Regional March.—Khedivial Anthem. God Save the King. R. Warner's March.—Benediction.

HOTEL

to San Stefano

HOTEL

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TELEGRAPH
ORD CROMWELL
ING'S MESSAGE
EN OF COMMONS.
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for a grant of £50,
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THE LAMBERT
SIR E. GREY'S
HOUSE OF COMMONS.—8

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BRITAIN AND
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a luncheon given
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Metternich said that he had been almost friendly feeling ever since the war between France and Germany, but that the people had found fault with him on both sides. Personally he thought them better than the French.

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GERMANY AND
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AMERICA AND
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THE ITALIAN S

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The match between E
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and HENRY CLAYS,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-

W. D. & H. O. WILKINS
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